British Columbia/Yukon Territories

ENVIRONMENTAL HOTSPOTS DIRECTORY

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POLARPAM

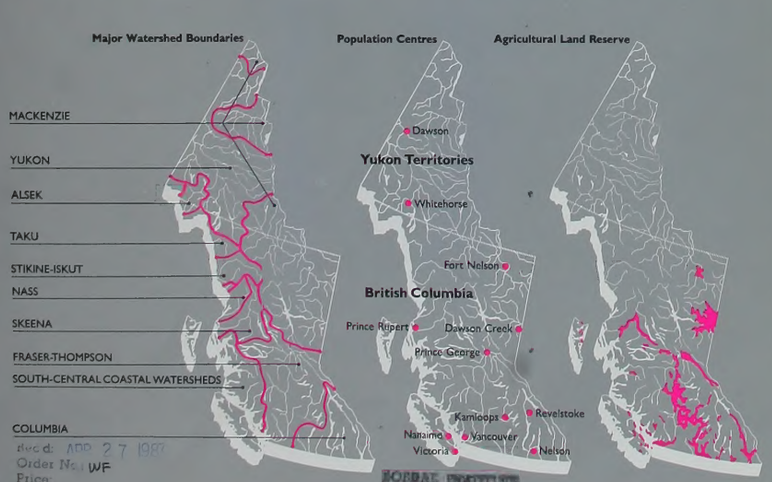
The environment includes our entire surroundings. A healthy environment is essential to sustain all forms of life on the planet. It is important that we learn to live with our environment and to manage our resources wisely for a sustainable economy.

Today, there are many environmental 'hotspots', places where human activity has already caused environmental damage or where proposed developments could be detrimental to living systems. In most cases, environmental problems can be solved. However, their resolution requires the involvement of an informed public that knows and understands the issues and alternatives.

The establishment of the Valhalla Provincial Park in the West Kootenays and the agreement which kept the Skagit Valley from being dammed are just two examples of an informed public successfully resolving environmental problems.

This hotspot directory, produced by environmental groups, provides both a brief sketch of the major current environmental issues in British Columbia and the Yukon Territories and the mailing addresses of non-government organizations working to solve them.

The next step is up to you. Get involved.



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Outstanding General Problems

1 FORESTRY

British Columbia's forests are over-cut and reforestation has been inadequate. In the near future, B.C. will deplete its supply of harvestable trees — an economic disaster for a province in which 40 cents of every dollar comes directly or indirectly from the forest industry.

Environment Canada has documented this looming crisis in its 1983 publication, *The Need for Forest Renewal and Management in British Columbia*'. Copies free from:

Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1540, 800 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2G7

Past and present governments have returned too little of the tax revenues generated from forestry to renew the forests. There must be less waste in logging and milling and rehabilitation of the best already-logged growing sites. Forestry decisions must be based on a long-term perspective to ensure that we have enough trees for a healthy and sustainable forest economy.

Unless public environmental groups, industry and governments place greater priority on forest management and renewal, British Columbia will have a much reduced forest industry.

For more information contact:
The Committee for Responsible Forest Legislation
Box 34481, Station D, Vancouver, B.C. V7W 4W4

2 ENERGY POLICY

The Yukon and B.C. are rich in untapped energy sources. The wide variety of energy options demands a clear understanding of their unique environmental effects. The choice between fossil fuels, hydro-electric, nuclear, wood waste, wind and solar energy, should be based upon the knowledge of a development's full cost and the long-term environmental consequences of each specific energy decision.

B.C.'s present economic strategy uses large-scale energy projects to stimulate development of our resource-based economy. The provincial hydro megaprojects involve a loss of wildlife, fisheries stocks, and forest, recreational or agricultural land in flooded valley bottoms.

A major issue is whether these losses and the full costs of energy megaprojects are ever adequately assessed. Fossil fuels, for example, contribute to increases in smog, acid rain, and atmospheric carbon dioxide. Nuclear energy plants are costly, short-lived and their radioactive waste production is hazardous. In a cost-benefit analysis, the vast sums of money required to complete energy megaprojects could be used more wisely in other ways to create both wealth and employment.

Environmentalists believe that both increased conservation and the development of small-scale energy sources could provide a lasting, renewable energy supply. Clearly, a conserver-society energy policy, one that gets sustainable use from our resources, is necessary.

For more information contact:
WesCan Research Committee
c/o P.O. Box 13, R.R. #3, Ladysmith, B.C. V0R 2E0

3 PARKS SYSTEMS INADEQUACY

Less than one-half of B.C.'s areas of unique ecological significance and cultural heritage are represented in existing national and provincial parks. Every year, as conflict grows with resource development and more Canadian wilderness disappears forever, it becomes increasingly difficult to set aside park areas. If all these areas were protected, it would mean that an additional two per cent of the B.C. land base would be withdrawn for park use. Already, only five per cent of the land base is used for parks.

This addition would expand the tourist industry, the most renewable and growth-oriented of all economic sectors. With an increase in the number of major provincial and national parks, a truly 'supernatural' B.C. would become a world-renowned destination for nature lovers.

In the Yukon, despite the areas rich in wildlife, only one major park has been established. With its more fragile ecosystems based on an intensive but short growing season, the Yukon needs a protection level equaling that of Alaska, in which 25 per cent of the land base is designated park, wildlife reserve or wilderness area.

For more information contact:
The Sierra Club of Western Canada
#312 - 620 View Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 1J4

Western Canada Wilderness Committee
c/o Outdoor Recreational Council
1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E2

Yukon Conservation Society
P.O. Box 4163, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S9

4 FISHERIES DECLINE

Both overfishing and destruction of natural fish habitat by pollution and poor logging and fishing practices are causing the depletion of West Coast herring, groundfish, shellfish and salmon stocks.

In order to become sustainable, fishery resources require long-term, adequately-funded programs. These programs must determine more ecologically-appropriate harvesting rates and methods and must provide for the policing of fishery regulations, greater protection of natural fish habitat and replenishment of stocks. All of these are necessary to achieve ecologically optimum levels of renewable yields.

For more information contact:
The United Fisherman and Allied Workers Union
138 East Cordova Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1K9

5 WATER POLICY

The most essential component to life is clean abundant water. Yet B.C. is beset with a host of water-related problems: toxic contaminants, effluent and industrial discharges, water impoundments for Hydro generation and poor watershed inventory and management.

In addition, there have been many proposals to transfer massive amounts of Canada's fresh water south of the border. Indications are that the long term plan for NAWAPA (North American Water & Power Alliance — Canada/U.S.) is being secretly completed.

In order to look into these and other water-related problems, the Advisory Committee on Federal Water Strategy under Dr. Peter Pearse will hold hearings across the country.

For more information contact:
Advisory Committee on Federal Water Strategy
6th Floor, Brunswick Building
240 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 1Y4

6 NATIVE LAND CLAIMS

Are Native Land Claims an environmental issue? Some people believe that if Natives had greater control over their land and water resources they would exploit them even more for short-term gain. Others feel that inherent in the various Indian cultures is a respect for an environment which provides a sustainable way of life. Hopefully, with the resolution of land claims, social justice will prevail and the settlements will lead to a life style in which ecological principles predominate.

For more information contact:
Provincial Regional Forum
788 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1A2

Council of Yukon Indians
22 Nusutlin Drive, Whitehorse, Y.T. Y1A 3S5

Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs
440 West Hastings, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1J3

Outstanding Specific Issues

1 BEAUFORT SEA DEVELOPMENT

The exploration and development of oil resources in the Beaufort Sea is the first of many proposed large-scale industrial developments for the Canadian north. However, there is a potential for large-scale environmental impact. In cold-ocean ecosystems oil spills break down very slowly — with long lasting effects on marine life. On the Yukon's north slope coast, proposed land-based operations connected with this project are in direct conflict with the Porcupine-Caribou calving grounds. A Federal Environmental Assessment Review Panel will conduct hearings into the proposed developments.

For more information contact:
The Yukon Conservation Society
P.O. Box 4163, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S9

The Arctic International Wildlife Range Society
917 Leovista Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. V7R 1R1

FEARO
700 - 789 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1H2

2 WOLF AND GRIZZLY BEAR EXTERMINATION PROGRAMS

The B.C. government's action to reduce northern B.C. wolf populations by helicopter hunting and a similar program by the Yukon Territorial government to reduce wolf and grizzly numbers in the Yukon brought forward strong protests. Both governments have shown flagrant disregard for the nature of wolves and wolf ecology. Independent experts such as the Association of Professional Biologists question the scientific validity of these government programs.

For more information contact:
Project Wolf
#9 - 1000 Taylor St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4M1

3 KEMANO II

The need for the development of more aluminum smelters and subsequent construction of hydro-electric facilities in B.C. is questionable. Alcan's plan to expand its production in north-central B.C. would involve diverting water from both the Skeena and the Fraser-Thompson watersheds through a tunnel in the Coast mountains. The water would short-circuit directly to the ocean through hydro-electric turbines built by Alcan. Federal fisheries official reports state that salmon habitat will be lost. While salmon fishermen will become unemployed, Vanderhoof residents will be given job opportunities at the smelter site.

Power for the new smelter is presently available in the excess capacity of the B.C. Hydro system. In addition, recycling efforts for aluminum could be accelerated. Less than 10 per cent of aluminum scrap metal is recycled in Canada compared to more than 30 per cent in the U.S.

A public hearing is scheduled for the Fall of 1984.

For more information contact:
Save the Bulkley Valley
P.O. Box 2781, Smithers, B.C. V0J 2N0

Gitksan — Wet'suwet'en Tribal Council
P.O. Box 229, Hazelton, B.C. V0J 1Y0

4 SOUTH MORESBY

South Moresby is a beautiful and biologically rich area in the Queen Charlotte Islands, Canada's most isolated archipelago. Acknowledged as an area of world heritage stature with cultural significance and biologically unique flora and fauna, it has been proposed as a provincial park and a national marine park.

A planning team commissioned by the B.C. Government to investigate options for South Moresby's future presented its report in 1983. The paper outlines possible land uses which range from complete protection as a wilderness area to complete industrial development. A copy of this report is available from:

The Queen's Printer
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4
Charge: $10.00

Environment Canada has offered to fund 50 per cent of the creation of a park in the area. The Provincial Government is expected to make its decision on the fate of South Moresby by the end of 1984.

For more information contact:
Islands Protection Society
Box 688, Queen Charlotte City, B.C. V0T 1S0

5 OFF-SHORE OIL EXPLORATION

The exploration and development of oil reserves suspected in Dixon Entrance, Hecate Straight, Queen Charlotte Sound and off the west coast of Vancouver Island is the greatest mega-development ever proposed for B.C.. Private exploration, conducted from 1967 to 1971, when a moratorium on development was imposed by the federal government, proved the existence of natural gas deposits. Present re-analysis of the data collected in 1971 indicates that this area could also produce oil. Current government subsidies (PIP Grants) amounting to 93 per cent of the cost of the drilling make development attractive at this time.

Off-shore exploration leases were recently granted to Petro-can by the federal government without public auction. While coastal California leases were sold in public auction and the American government netted several billions of dollars, these leases off B.C.'s shores netted the Canadian government less than $100,000.

An oil spill in this area could be disastrous to the coastal fisheries and abundant seabirds. Yet, the development is being 'fast tracked' with drilling to begin in 1985. The federal and provincial governments tentatively plan local public hearings this year. Whether or not west coast residents will have a real influence in shaping off-shore policies is still unclear.

For more information contact:
The Off-Shore Alliance
c/o North Coast Tribal Council
748 Fraser Street, Prince Rupert, B.C. V6J 1P9

Greenpeace Foundation
2623 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 1P8

6 PROPOSED TOXIC WASTE DUMP

Certain waste products of our industrial society are highly poisonous and are classified as 'toxics'. A proposal from private industry to build and maintain a toxic-waste dump near Ashcroft, B.C. is meeting local opposition.

Experts testify that the proposed method of burying toxic wastes is obsolete and unsafe. All such toxic waste dumps will leach poisons into the environment at some time.

The toxics already produced should be recycled or reduced to harmless substances. If this is not possible with today's technology, the wastes should be placed in above-ground, monitored, retrievable storage until they can be detoxified or recycled. They should not be buried as deadly time capsules which nature will eventually open.

For more information contact:
Citizens Opposing Dumps
P.O. Box 7770, Ashcroft, B.C. V0K 1A0

The Tribal Council
P.O. Box 1420,
Lillooet, B.C. V0K 1V0

Non-Renewable Resource Issues

1 NORTHEAST COAL DEVELOPMENT

The current development of Northeast coal deposits is the largest megaproject now underway in B.C. Only the short-term environmental consequences of the project have been investigated. Many believe that the huge financial subsidy provided by the provincial government for this development is directly linked to reduced staffing and funding in the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Ministries, thus resulting in inadequate environmental protection for the whole province.

For more information contact:
Sierra Club Victoria
#312 - 620 View Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 1J4

2 HAT CREEK COAL PROPOSAL

B.C. Hydro has proposed that the Hat Creek coal deposit near Ashcroft be used to fuel massive turbine generators for electrical-power generation. This giant deposit is particularly 'dirty', containing high levels of sulphur and other toxic-trace elements. Environmentalists assert that, even with pollution control devices, the drift of acid rain would threaten the fragile ecology of the dry alkaline interior.

Hydro has stated that it does not intend to develop Hat Creek at this time, although investment in development plans is high. Could this project's delayed timetable be waiting for a complementary toxic waste dump proposed for a site nearby?

For more information contact:
Hat Creek Alliance
P.O. Box 1053, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 6H1

Hat Creek Coalition
P.O. Box 1546, Lillooet, B.C. V0K 1V0

3 VANCOUVER ISLAND GAS PIPELINE PROPOSAL

Although sufficient energy is on its way via the Cheekye-Dunsmuire electrical power lines to supply Vancouver Island's energy needs for the next 20 years, there are current proposals to supply even more energy through a natural-gas pipeline. Should a new pipeline be built from Williams Lake to Powell River and then to the Island? Should an existing pipeline that supplies Vancouver be extended? Either option involves huge government expenditure and environmental damage.

For more information contact:
Vancouver Island SPEC
P.O. Box 132, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K4

4 QUINSAM COAL DEVELOPMENT

Private industry wants to open a two-square-mile open pit coal mine covering both sides of the Quinsam River, twenty miles upstream from one of the world's largest salmon hatcheries. Logic says it can't be done without damaging a renewable resource — the salmon — and the valuable Campbell River tourism/sport-fishing industry.

For more information contact:
S.O.S.
141 Beech Street, Campbell River, B.C. V9W 5G4

5 GAMBIER ISLAND MINE PROPOSAL

Gambier Island is a recreational paradise in the heart of Howe Sound near Vancouver. A mining company proposes an open pit copper/molybdenum mine on this small island. Local citizens are fighting it on environmental, economic and social grounds, claiming that such a development is contrary to the Island Trust Act and detrimental to local fishing and tourism.

For further information contact:
Gambier Island Preservation Society
P.O. Box 46833I, Station G, Vancouver, B.C. V6R 4G6

Hydro-Electric Project Proposals

1 TAKU, 2 NAKONAKE
Hydro-electric generation sites in the far north have been studied for decades. If developed, the power generated by the mid-Yukon River site, Eagles' Nest Bluff, Five Finger Rapids and Taku site would produce an estimated 3,700 megawatts of power. However, the costs have not been assessed and environmental damage to fish, wildlife and the local ecology is certain.

For more information contact:
The Yukon Conservation Society
P.O. Box 4163, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S9

3 LIARD
The biggest project on B.C. Hydro's planning board is harnessing the Liard, the largest river of the Mackenzie Watershed. The estimated 4,000 megawatts of power generated by the Liard, would make it the world's fourth largest hydro project with serious environmental impacts extending all the way to the Mackenzie Delta.

If B.C. opts to build for long-term export policy in order to artificially stimulate the economy the project would have priority.

For more information contact:
The Kaska Dena Tribal Council
Box 196, Watson Lake, Y.T. Y0A 1C0

4 STIKINE-ISKUT
In 1983, B.C. decided not to participate in the joint federal/provincial Canadian Heritage Rivers System. A B.C. Hydro proposal for five dams in the Stikine-Iskut Watershed would produce 3,000 megawatts of power, thus eliminating B.C.'s prime Heritage River candidate and Canada's grandest canyon.

For more information contact:
Friends of the Stikine
1405 Doran Road, North Vancouver, B.C. V7K 1N1

Residents for a Free-Flowing Stikine
Telegraph Creek, B.C. V0J 2W0

5 PEACE SITE 'C'
The Peace River Site 'C' dam proposal passed the B.C. Utilities Commission hearing process in 1983. Despite evidence that the reservoir would flood extensive areas of good agricultural land which is so rare in the North, the Commission found no environmental argument strong enough to shelve the project. Only the economic reality of an already overbuilt B.C. Hydro system has saved this area from immediate development.

For more information contact:
The Peace Valley Environmental Association
Box 6062, Fort St. John, B.C. V1J 4H6

SPEC
2150 Maple Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 3T3

6 HOMATHCO
The Homathco-Tatlayoko project, including the Chilko and Taseko diversions would shunt water from the Fraser-Thompson system directly to the ocean through the coastal mountains, producing an estimated 1,400 megawatts of power. At the same time it would jeopardize productive fisheries and destroy one of B.C.'s most outstanding wilderness areas.

For more information contact:
Western Canada Wilderness Committee
c/o Outdoor Recreational Council
1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E2

7 REVELSTOKE
The two-billion dollar hydro-electric project on the Columbia was completed in 1984. Yet there is no domestic need for this power and the U.S. energy market is saturated. The export selling price for this power is so low that it does not even cover the more than 200 million dollars a year interest payments on the money borrowed to build the dam. There are environmental problems with this dam as well.

For more information contact:
Revelstoke Group
c/o KOA Camp Grounds, Revelstoke, B.C. V0E 2S0

8 McGREGOR DIVERSION
Except for its harmful effect on salmon, the McGregor Diversion would probably have been built years ago. Taking water from the McGregor, a tributary of the Fraser Watershed and diverting it to the McKenzie Watershed above the Williston Reservoir would cost relatively little money and produce about 18 per cent more power through the Peace River generators.

For more information contact:
The McGregor Action Group
c/o 1306 - 7th Ave., Prince George, B.C. V2L 3P1

9 KOOTENAY DIVERSION
An intrabasin diversion of the Kootenay River, forcing it to flow into the Columbia above the 'big bend', would produce only marginally more power in B.C. However, the environmental consequences of an increased water flow on the upper Columbia would have negative impacts on wildlife, waterfowl and the tourism industry.

For more information contact:
The Kootenay-Columbia Coalition
Box 36, Edgewater, B.C. V6A 1E0

10 PELLY RIVER
Grand Canyon proposed Dam site.

11 STEWART RIVER
Proposed Dam site in Canyon.

12 ATLIN LAKE
Proposed impoundment reservoir for the Whitehorse Dam on the Yukon River.

(10-12) For more information contact:
Yukon Conservation Society
P.O. Box 4163, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S9

▼ BENNETT DAM
For comparison, The Gordon Shrum Power Station on the Williston Reservoir produces approximately 2,000 megawatts of power, about 25-30 per cent of B.C.'s current electrical energy needs.

Waste, Pollution and Watershed Issues

△ 1 ALICE ARM WASTE DISPOSAL
The dumping of mine tailings into Alice Arm under a special Federal permit which allows the established maximum safe limits to be greatly exceeded, ceased in late 1982. The mine closed due to the economic recession. The precedent set by this exception to environmental rules and the potential resumption of mining activities with further environmental damage make this an unresolved issue.

For further information contact:
Nishga Tribal Council
c/o Gitlakdamix Band Administration Office
New Aiyansh, B.C. V0J 1A0

2 BRENDA MINE EFFLUENTS
The Brenda copper mine's tailing pond, filled to near overflow with last winter's rainfall, could burst open any time. The company proposes the release of some pond water into the watershed supplying domestic water to nearby Peachland and claims that the water is safe. Local environmentalists, providing their own analysis of the pond's water, dispute the water safety.

For further information contact:
Kelowna SPEC
P.O. Box 673, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P4

3 VANCOUVER'S ACID RAIN; GARBAGE; WATER POLLUTION
Vancouver is still a beautiful city but is beset with growing environmental problems. Special exemptions from the agricultural land reserve allow the Fraser Valley — the best farmland in B.C. — to be urbanized. The garbage dumps (land fills) are overflowing — less than three per cent of the glass, paper, cans and compostable organic material is being recycled. Air quality is deteriorating as industry activity in the Puget Sound-Georgia Strait area increases and as Lower Mainland traffic grows under car-emissions standards three times more lenient than in the United States. Acid rain is becoming a serious problem. The Fraser River continues to be industrialized; its deteriorating water quality and loss of habitat threatens salmon. A management plan for the Fraser River which would control development has yet to be adopted.

For further information contact:
SPEC
2150 Maple Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 3T3

Fraser River Coalition
2150 Maple Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 3T3

4 VICTORIA'S HARTLAND LANDFILL
The Hartland Landfill, the site of solid waste disposal in the Greater Victoria area, is overflowing; leached toxics are oozing into Saanich Inlet. Victoria citizens must now seriously consider an alternative to handling their garbage. Recycling could be the answer.

For further information contact:
Vancouver Island Recycling Society
Phone: 479-1015

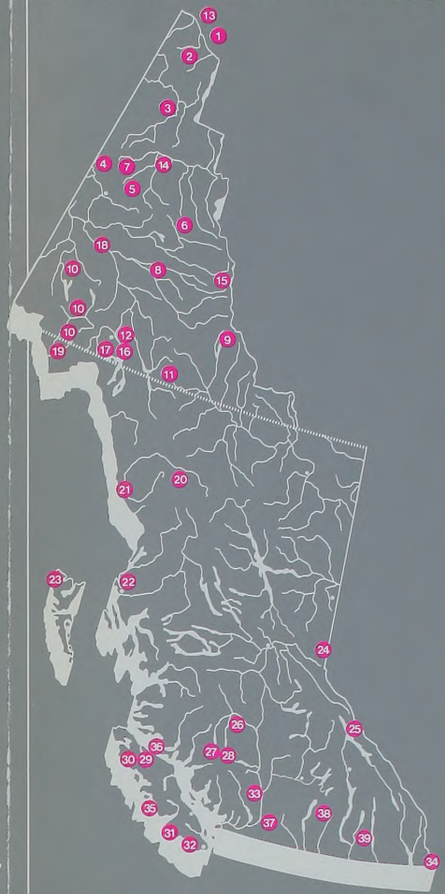
5 VANCOUVER ISLAND PULP MILL EFFLUENTS
Air and water disposal of waste products from the Pulp industry in B.C. is causing increasing concern.

For further information contact:
Vancouver Island SPEC
P.O. Box 132, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K4

6 SLOCAN VALLEY WATERSHEDS
Rapid logging threatens domestic and agricultural water supplies. Long-term planning and a safe rate of forest harvesting is required.

For further information contact:
Slocan Valley Watershed Alliance
P.O. Box 139, Winlaw, B.C. V0G 2J0

Park and Ecological Reserve Proposals



△ 1 BELUGA WHALE SANCTUARY
Proposed National Marine Park. Whale calving grounds.

2 NORTH YUKON NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL
Preserve for Porcupine caribou herd. Bird nesting areas — an area of archeological significance.

3 BEAR CAVE MOUNTAIN
Proposed territorial park.

4 SOUTH OGILVIES
Proposed national wildlife area and territorial game sanctuary for Thinhorn sheep.

5 TOMBSTONE MOUNTAIN
Proposed territorial ecological reserve — extremely ecologically diverse.

6 WERNECHE MOUNTAIN
Proposed territorial park.

7 SOUTHWEST DEMPSTER PARK PROPOSAL
Protection needed for critical caribou migration route.

8 McCARTHUR GAME SANCTUARY EXTENSION
To protect waterfowl nesting area.

9 FRANCES LAKE
Proposed territorial park, high potential as recreational area.

10 KLUANE NATIONAL PARK RESERVE EXTENSIONS
From north to south, three areas — Burwash Uplands and Kluton Glacier for woodland caribou and wolf range protection, and Dalton Post, an historic use area, are proposed additions to the already existing Kluane Park.

11 WOLF LAKE
Proposed national wildlife area, an outstanding wilderness.

12 STREAK MOUNTAIN
Proposed national wildlife area to provide protection for the rare pygmy whitefish.

13 HERSCHEL ISLAND
Proposed territorial park — an historic whaling site, with archeological sites and outstanding bird and marine life.

14 DEMPSTER HIGHWAY
A territorial park is proposed along the entire length of the highway to the wildlife and the Porcupine caribou migration route.

15 MacMILLAN PASS/SELWYN MOUNTAINS
Proposed National Wildlife Reserve — critical habitat for moose, woodland caribou, Thinhorn sheep and Mountain goat.

16 M'LINTOCK BAY — MARSH LAKE
Proposed National Wildlife Reserve — a staging area for swan and waterfowl migration.

17 CARCROSS DESERT
Proposed National Landmark for sand-dune protection.

18 YUKON RIVER
Proposed for designation as a Heritage River.
(1-18) For more information contact:
Yukon Conservation Society
P.O. Box 4163, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S9

19 TATSHENSHINI WILDERNESS AREA
Proposed provincial park to connect Glacier Bay and Kluane National Park to form the largest continuous wilderness area in North America.
For more information contact:
Western Canada Wilderness Committee
c/o Outdoor Recreational Council
1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E2

20 STIKINE WILDERNESS AREA
Needs protection from encroaching development which threatens wildlife herds.

21 STIKINE — PROPOSED HERITAGE RIVER
Threatened by logging, B.C. is one of four provinces which have not joined the national Heritage River Program.
(20-21) For more information contact:
Friends of the Stikine
1405 Doran Road, North Vancouver, B.C. V7K 1N1

Residents for a Free-Flowing Stikine
Telegraph Creek, B.C. V0J 2W0

22 KUTZEMATEEN GRIZZLY BEAR ECOLOGICAL RESERVE PROPOSAL
For more information contact:
Friends of Ecological Reserves
P.O. Box 1721, Postal Station E, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2X1

23 HAIDA TRIBAL PARK
Declared in 1982 by Haida Nation.
For more information contact:
Council of Haida Nation
P.O. Box 589, Massett, B.C. V0T 1M0

24 KAKWA PROVINCIAL PARK PROPOSAL
Top of the wild Rockies.
For more information contact:
National and Provincial Parks Association
Box 6007, Station C, Victoria, B.C. V8P 5L4

25 CUMMINS RIVER PARK REINSTATEMENT
Once part of Hamber Provincial Park, should become park again.
For more information contact:
Big Band Resources Society
P.O. Box 1946, Golden, B.C. V0A 1H0

26 BIG CREEK
A 257 hectare ecological reserve — a rare representative natural grassland.
For more information contact:
Friends of Ecological Reserves
Box 1721, Postal Station E, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2X1

27 CHILKO LAKE
Class A provincial park candidate.
For more information contact:
B.C. Federation of Mountain Clubs
Box 33768, Station D, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 4G6

28 SOUTHERN CHILCOTIN WILDERNESS AREA
Spectacular recreation country.
For more information contact:
Coalition to Protect the Southern Chilcotin Mountains
P.O. Box 10342, Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1H6

29 NIMPKISH ISLAND ECOLOGICAL RESERVE AND NATIONAL LANDMARK SITE
Home of Canada's tallest Douglas Firs.
For more information contact:
Western Canada Wilderness Committee
c/o Outdoor Recreational Council
1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E2

30 LOWER TAHSISH WATERSHED PARK AND ECOLOGICAL RESERVE PROPOSAL
Home of Canada's tallest Sitka spruces.
For more information contact:
Kyuquot Residents c/ Preserve the Tahsish
Kyuquot, B.C. V0P 1J0

31 WEST COAST TRAIL AND NITINAT TRIANGLE
Not yet a national park — needs formal inclusion in Pacific Rim National Park.
For more information contact:
Sierra Club of Western Canada
c/o Outdoor Recreation Council
1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E2

32 SOMBRIO BEACH
Recreation area under direct threat of logging in 1984.
For more information contact:
Sierra Club Victoria
#312 - 620 View Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 1J4

33 THE STEIN CLASS 'A' PROVINCIAL PARK PROPOSAL
Uneconomical to log — best use is a park.
For more information contact:
Save the Stein Coalition
Box 338, Lytton, B.C. V0K 1Z0

34 AKANINA — KISHINENA
Beautiful natural corridor between the American Glacier and Alberta's Waterton Lakes parks. Still intact and could be protected.
For more information contact:
Western Canada Wilderness Committee
c/o Outdoor Recreational Council
1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E2

35 MEARES ISLAND
In an all-out effort, local residents and a newly formed Coalition to Save the West Coast Rain Forests continue to fight to preserve Meares (the B.C. government decided to ignore the public planning team's recommendation and approve the logging of 90 per cent of the island in the fall of 1983). No logging is scheduled before 1985.
For more information contact:
Friends of Clayoquot Sound
P.O. Box 489, Tofino, B.C. V0R 2Z0

36 ROBSON BIGHT
Killer Whale sanctuary still not completely protected.
For more information contact:
Friends of Ecological Reserves
P.O. Box 1721, Postal Station E, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2X1

37 CASCADE WILDERNESS EXTENSION TO MANNING PARK
Logging this sub-alpine forest will cost the taxpayers money.
For more information contact:
Okanagan-Similkameen Parks Society
Box 787, Summerland, B.C. V0H 1Z0

38 GREYSTOKES PLATEAU
Natural water reservoir for the dry Okanagan is threatened by logging.
For more information contact:
Okanagan SPEC
Box 673, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P4

39 EAST OF KOKANEE CREEK ECOLOGICAL RESERVE PROPOSAL
217 hectares of mixed natural forest — apparently no conflict but still not a reserve.
For more information contact:
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Design and printing: Environment Canada
Produced by: Western Canada Wilderness Committee
c/o Outdoor Recreational Council
1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E2

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